

XLVI.—*Characters of undescribed Coleoptera in the British Museum.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Lucanidæ.

Sclerostomus Buckleyi, n. sp.

♂. Niger; capite opaco, pone oculos tuberculo armato; thorace æneo tincto, disco castaneo; elytris olivaceis, nitidis, fortiter punctato-striatis.

Long. (mand. incl.) $12\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

♀. Niger, latior; capite confertim punctato; thorace creberrime punctato, disco plus minusve ferrugineo-rufo; elytris ferrugineo-rufis, creberrime punctatis, sutura nigra.

Long. 10– $11\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

♂. Elongate, parallel, convex. Mandibles as long as the head, pitchy red in parts, thick, curved, concave on the inner side; the upper edge having (about the middle) an erect lamelliform process, concave on the inner side, its two angles produced and diverging. Head dull, gently concave, with a few small punctures in front and at the sides; between the base of the mandible and the eye there is a slight shining tuberosity with a deep impression behind it. The ocular canthus is laterally prominent, like a small tubercle, and behind the eye there is a dentiform tubercle, which projects a little more than the ocular canthus. Thorax a little wider than the head, nearly twice as broad as long, moderately convex, slightly shining, sparingly and very delicately punctured, a trifle narrower in front than behind, all the angles obtusely rounded; the lateral margins narrowly reflexed; disk with a shallow punctiform impression on each side; the front with a raised prominence, which is slightly divided at its apex. Scutellum black, shining. Elytra dark olive-green, shining, parallel, perpendicularly deflexed at the sides; the striae deep and very strongly punctured; interstices very convex, with scarcely any trace of punctuation. Metasternum very sparingly punctured near the middle; the punctures are very delicate, more distinct at the sides. Middle and hind femora slightly pitchy below.

♀. Oblong-ovate, gently and regularly convex. Head densely and strongly punctured, not concave. Thorax very broad, gently convex, with a shallow, median, impressed line behind, closely and strongly punctured, gently arcuate at the sides; black, with the disk on each side dull rusty red; the anterior angles very slightly advanced, the posterior angles

rounded. Scutellum punctured in the middle. Elytra strongly and closely punctured; on the back two or three lines of punctures may be traced.

Hab. Ecuador, Chiguinda (*Buckley*).

Allied to *S. cruentus*, Burm.

Rutelidæ.

Antichira Adamsii.

Oblongo-ovata, nitida, olivaceo viridique mutabilis, elytrorum limbo vittaque suturali flavis.

Long. 12 lin.

A very distinct species, perhaps most nearly allied to *A. cuprina*, Casteln., but quite different in coloration. Clypeus rather densely and moderately strongly punctured; forehead less closely punctured. Thorax delicately punctured on the disk, the punctures not very close together; towards the sides the punctures become stronger and closer together, but not crowded, except close to the incrassate margin. The base is abruptly sinuate on each side of the scutellum, and slightly but distinctly impressed; the basal lobe is broad, truncate, and very gently sinuate. Scutellum not quite one third the length of the elytra, not quite so broad as long, acuminate and slightly cordiform, very delicately punctured. Elytra moderately convex, deflexed at the apex, the punctuation fine but moderately distinct; the sides near the apex and the apex itself rather closely and more coarsely punctured; each elytron with six lines of fine but very distinct punctures. The colour varies from brownish green to yellow-green according to the light in which the insect is held. The sutural yellow stripe is broader at the scutellum than at the apex. Some specimens have two or three very narrow yellow lines on the disk. The pygidium is very coarsely, closely, and transversely vermiculate-strigose, especially in the male. The underside of the insect is somewhat coppery. The sternal process is rather long, scarcely curved, very slightly inflated at the apex.

Hab. Colombia.

Lycidæ.

Calochromus terminatus, n. sp.

Elongatus, angustus, niger; thorace elytrisq;ue rufis, his apice nigris. Long. 7-10 millim.

Very near *C. ruber*, Waterh. (Ill. Typ. Col. in Brit. Mus.,

Lycidæ, 1879, p. 4, pl. i. fig. 6), and belonging to that group in which the head is concealed by the front margin of the thorax. It differs from *C. ruber* in having the thorax less densely pubescent, so that it is slightly shining, and the median channel is much deeper. The scutellum is black, with very little red pubescence. The elytra have only two costæ on each, and these are not very well marked; the extreme apex is blackish; in one specimen the black is only on the suture. The antennæ reach to about the middle of the elytra, are moderately stout, but not quite so broad as in *C. ruber*. In the male the fifth joint of the antennæ is about twice as long as broad; in the female it is rather shorter.

Hab. Ceylon (*Percy Braine, Esq.*).

Calandridæ.

Poteriophorus Bowringii, n. sp.

Indumento crustaceo ochraceo undique tectus; thoracis elytrorumque lateribus fusco suffusis. ♀.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 26 millim. ($12\frac{1}{2}$ lin.); lat. elytr. 11 millim.

Closely allied to *P. niveus*, but broader and of a rich yellow colour. Rostrum stouter and much wider in front of the eyes. Thorax relatively broader, with no distinct punctuation; sides gently arcuate and not parallel posteriorly. Elytra much broader at the base, but narrowed posteriorly; the sides clouded with brown, with yellow dots here and there. Pygidium more convex, with a few obscure punctures near the base. The punctures bordering the upper margin of the metathoracic parapleura are large and deep. Prosternum with scarcely any trace of hair; prosternal process very prominent, strong, conical, the apex slightly bent forwards. Apical segment of the abdomen with a rather large shallow depression at the apex, the sides of the depression bordered by closely-placed, small, scale-bearing punctures.

Hab. Java (*J. C. Bowring, Esq.*).

I have compared this species with *P. niveus*, as that species is well known; but it is really more nearly allied to *P. imperatrix*, White, having the same general form and also a prosternal process. In *P. Bowringii*, however, the process is thick and erect, whilst in *P. imperatrix* it more resembles a ridge, terminating at some distance from the coxæ in a small tubercle.

Poteriophorus fusco-varius, n. sp.

Indumento crustaceo sordide albo tectus, plus minusve ochraceo

tinctus; thoracis lateribus, elytrorum marginibus, apice fasciaque mediana fuscis. ♂.

Long. (rostr. excl.) 21 millim. (10 lin.); lat. elytr. 9 millim.

Very near *P. niveus*, but quite differently coloured. The general colour is pale sandy yellow, which is darker in some places. The sides of the thorax are dark fuscous, and this colour is carried along the margin of the elytra and entirely covers the apex; the dark colour is more extended on to the elytra about the middle, and there is a V-shaped fuscous mark on the back of the elytra; there are also a few fuscous spots near the scutellum. The rostrum is short and very thick at the base. The ocellated punctures on the thorax are irregularly placed and are not very numerous. The pygidium is strongly punctured, and has a strong ridge in the middle which reaches nearly to the base. The vertical process behind the anterior coxæ is elongate and acuminate. The punctures along the upper margin and at the posterior part of the metathoracic parapleura are very strong.

Hab. Borneo (*J. C. Bowring, Esq.*).

Cerambycidae.

Oxymerus Saundersii, n. sp.

Rufo-flavus, nitidus; antennarum dimidio apicali, thorace guttis septem, abdomine, tibiis posticis tarsisque nigris; elytris pallidioribus, sutura apiceque nigris.

Long. 8½ lin.

Thorax with the lateral tubercle rather prominent, as in *O. Chevrolatii*. The anterior discoidal impression of the thorax very deep and bounded on each side by a well-marked ridge; posterior depression very deep. Elytra paler than the thorax, very delicately and not very closely punctured; the apex and the suture black, the black becoming very narrow at the scutellum. Each elytron has three pale yellow lines. Metasternum and abdomen black.

In one example the antennæ are black, with the base of the first and the middle of the second joints red. The black on the elytra is also interrupted at the apex, and is confined to the suture and a spot on the outer apical angle.

Hab. Corrientes, Argentine Republic (*W. Saunders*).

I have named this species in remembrance of the late William Saunders, formerly of the Entomological Department, British Museum.

Lamiidæ.

Sternotomis picta, n. sp.

Nigra: pube olivacco-prasina induta, maculis ferrugineo-ochraceis ornata, maculis nigro cinctis.

Long. 14 lin.

Very near *S. principalis*, but differs chiefly in having the whole of the sides of the thorax yellow, and all the spots on the elytra larger and uniform in colour. Thorax with two short oblique black marks on the disk; the base, the sides, and the front margin (except in the middle) yellow. Elytra with a large triangular yellow patch (common to both elytra) occupying nearly the whole of the base, only leaving a dark spot at the base of each elytron. Beneath the shoulder is a lunate spot (representing the two spots of *S. principalis* united). The fascia at the middle of the elytra is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. broad on the margin, increasing to 5 millim. in the middle, then narrowed to the suture. There is a moderately large spot close to the suture, a triangular spot on the margin, with a small spot on the disk behind these, and an irregular-shaped spot at the apex, representing the two apical spots of *S. principalis* united.

Hab. W. Africa, Fernand Vaz River (*Du Chaillu*).

Sternotomis Bohndorffii, n. sp.

Nigra, pallide æruginoso-pilosa, fasciis plagisque lurido-albis.
Long. 15 lin.

Very near *S. Bohemani*, but larger, and with the brown markings of that species replaced by dirty yellowish white or pale sand-colour. Head entirely clothed with this pale colour, except a pale green stripe on each side of the face. Thorax with the front margin, a median and a basal fascia pale, thus leaving two narrow fasciæ and the margin of the basal lobe pale green. Elytra strongly punctured, the punctures rather close together; the parts that are not occupied by the pale markings appear almost black, but are thinly covered by a very pale green pubescence. The pale markings are thus:— a broad basal fascia; a second fascia, not quite united to a spot below the shoulder; a third oblique fascia, touching the margin but not the suture (sometimes united by a branch to the second fascia); a large spot on the suture (common to both elytra, sometimes united to the apex of the third fascia); a fourth oblique sigmoid fascia (almost divided into two spots) touching the margin and nearly reaching to the sutural spot; a second small sutural spot; a fifth oblique straight fascia (united on the margin to the fourth), not reaching the suture; a large V-shaped mark at the apex. Male with a large tooth on the mandibles. Prosternal process very prominent and emarginate at the apex.

Hab. Central Africa, Niam Niam Country (*F. Bohndorff*).